

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor—
WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee.
For Lieutenant Governor—
J. M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa.
For Secretary of State—
HANS B. WARNER, of Pierce.
For State Treasurer—
RICHARD GUENTHER,
of Winnebago.
For Attorney General—
ALEXANDER WILSON, of Iowa.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
W. C. WHITFORD, of Rock.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

First District—
J. W. WEST, of Union.
Second District—
WILLIAM JONES, of Clinton.
Third District—
ASSEMBLYMEN.
First District—
R. J. BURDGE, of Newark.
Third District—
S. L. LORD, of Fulton.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Republican ballots in Ohio have crushed to eternal death the rag baby, and have doomed the Democratic party to a galling defeat. This is not unexpected. The indications in that State for a month or more were that the Republicans would win a solid victory. It is not difficult to explain this result. The Democratic party had lost completely what little reputation it had by espousing the Greenback theory of money. This disgusted the honest money men of the party, and they saw no other way to save their honor and defend the national faith, than to vote the Republican ticket. A full vote was polled. The Republicans were out on a mass, and the result is that Charley Foster is elected by a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000.

The Republicans have won another victory. They have, according to our Cincinnati dispatches this afternoon, elected 21 of the 35 Senators, and 65 of the 114 Representatives. Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is located, has gone strongly Republican. This used to be a Democratic stronghold. The triumph is grand and the victory sweeping.

The "Ohio Idea" is good—25,000 Republican majority is first rate.
This is one of the years when Republicans are not caught napping.

"The Democratic party is no longer an instrument of reform in (Ohio) politics," Thomas Ewing.

Democratic figures on elections will be. They follow the example of the party newspapers and speakers.

Mr. Jenkins' Shakespeare will not materially increase the Democratic vote. Shakespeare is not in issue in the campaign of 1879.

The result of the Ohio election may be enigmatical to the Democrats, but the result is the domination of common sense in that State.

If the result in Ohio shows what Tilden's barrel will do, it should be opened in every State in the Union. It is a good anti-Democratic document.

The severest blow the Democrats South can receive is from the education of the negro. That will be a strong antidote to the shot-gun policy.

Jenkins to Ewing—"Sorry you have to go up Salt River so soon. Will follow you in November. We will then be out of danger—there is no Republican party there."

Governor Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, the yellow fever fiend, has been Governor nearly two months, and has already pardoned thirty-seven convicts. He proposes to let the Democratic party out of prison.

It may seem strange to the Democrats, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Jenkins does not deny that he was not knocked down by one Weatherly, for cheering for Jeff Davis in 1862. This is probably one of the dead issues.

George William Curtis, editor of Harpers Weekly, is chairman of the Richmond County Republican Committee and as a test as to whether the Republicans believed in his theory to scratch Cornell, he sent in his resignation, whereupon the Richmond County Republican Convention accepted the resignation with a promptness that surprised Mr. Curtis. The Republicans of New York, with the Republicans of Ohio and Wisconsin, do not believe in scratching.

The La Crosse Republican in answer to the article in the Oshkosh Northwestern wanting to know why certain public men, office holders in Wisconsin, do not speak during the campaign says: "So far as Senator Cameron is concerned, we will state that his time has been fully occupied on the committee investigating the election of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who is charged with being too liberal with his cash." It may not please the Republican to know that the Investigating Committee can find nothing against Senator Ingalls.

When Hon. A. R. R. Butler, of Milwaukee, was speaking to the Democrats at Madison on Monday evening, he said: "With Governor Smith I have been well

acquainted for many years, and entertain great respect for him as an upright, intelligent gentleman, and do not doubt he has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and conscientiously." This created enthusiastic applause which the false charges of General Parkinson could not suppress. The words of Mr. Butler show that he repudiates Parkinson's damnable scheme to blacken the character of an honest man.

Mr. E. C. Stedman contributes to the coming number of Scribner the first part of his critique of Bayard Taylor's poetry and literary career, involving also a consideration of other American literature before the war. In connection with this article, the magazine will have two large portraits of Bayard Taylor, printed as a double frontispiece: one a cut by Juelling of the Cornell Memorial bas-relief by O'Donovan; the other an engraving by Cole from the last photograph of Mr. Taylor, taken in America, and is the one best liked by himself and family. This article is the opening one of a series of critical essays on American poetry which when completed will make a companion volume to the author's "Victorian poets."

Ex-Mayor Butler, of Milwaukee, who has taken the stump for Jenkins made a speech at Madison, on Monday night in which he said: "Slavery, on this continent, is wiped out forever, thank God, and the freedman stands before the law a citizen, clothed with all the rights of citizenship—an elector whose ballot is as potent as yours or mine; and there is no disposition anywhere to change or disturb this state of things, which resulted logically from the war." It must have strangled Mr. Butler's conscience considerably to have made up his mind to state before an intelligent audience that the negro in the South has a ballot which is as potent as the white man's, when he knows as well as every observing citizen knows, that more than nine out of every ten of the colored voters in the South, are virtually disfranchised. Mr. Butler knows that the official reports of elections in the South, prove this statement to be true.

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a report regarding the extent of law-breaking in the South, so far as violations of the revenue laws are concerned. It is known that in the South there is a vast amount of illicit distillation. There is more in any one county in the South where there are distilleries, than in the entire North. In twelve of the Southern States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia—from July 1, 1876, to April 1, 1879, there were 2,426 stills seized for illicit distillation, 5,014 persons were arrested for defrauding the revenue department, 22 United States officers were killed for attempting to arrest the criminals, and 31 officers were wounded. The State courts in the South have proceeded against 109 officers and employees of the Government for attempting to arrest and punish persons guilty of defrauding the revenue! For five months this year, from April 1 to September 1, in these twelve States, there were 405 stills seized, 448 criminals arrested, and 3 officers were wounded for discharging their duty. These official figures show to what extent law-breaking is carried on in the South, and under a rule which the Democrats of the North uphold.

EVADING THE ISSUES.

The Democratic candidate for Governor has made his first speech of the canvass. He delivered it at Madison, and in the Assembly Chamber to an audience fair in size and intelligent in its make up. One would suppose that he would have taken up the living questions of the day, the administration of State affairs in Wisconsin and the deplorable condition of things in the South. But neither of these did he discuss. He did not show—he did not attempt to show—why Governor Smith should not be re-elected? Right on this point the lips of every Democratic speaker are sealed. They can not attack the management of State affairs. They can not show that it has been extravagant; they can not produce a single political scandal against any officer of the administration. As to the attempt of the South to secure Democratic majorities by force, murders, and fraud, Mr. Jenkins had nothing to say. It is an unpleasant subject for Democratic speakers in the North, and they are glad to dismiss the question from their speeches altogether.

The people of Wisconsin will not be satisfied with this manner of conducting the canvass. They do not care about the differences of opinion between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. They do not see wherein Mr. Jenkins' numerous quotations from Shakespeare bear any important relations to the issues in the campaign. What the people want to know is whether or not the State business has been wisely and economically managed by honest men. Whether or not each officer has done his duty. Whether or not there has been any wasteful expenditures of money, or whether or not the business of the State can be transacted at less expense than it now is. These are practical and plain questions, and they should be discussed at the public meetings, and the Democrats should abandon them for the plain reason that the administration of Governor Smith challenges the administration of all tax payers, because it has been strictly honest and remarkably economical.

The question of the South again dominating in this government is a very important one, and yet the Democrats will not be honest enough to discuss it. They

want no references made to the shot-gun policy of the Southern Democrats. They want to keep dark the work and the purposes of the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress. They want no discussion of the solid South against a solid North. They do not want to hear of the suppression of human liberty in the South. All these things the Democratic party will not discuss in the campaign, and yet they are the only questions involved in the contest. The Democrats may evade them on the stump, but the people will not forget them at the polls.

THE NEWS.

Sweeping and Complete Republican Triumph at the Elections Held Yesterday.

Ohio Carried by from 20,000 to 30,000 Majority for Foster

The Legislature Also Secured Despite the Democratic Gerrymander.

Greenbackers Returned to the Republican Fold and Voted the Straight Ticket.

A Splendid Day, and a Full Vote Polled—The Solid Business Men Turn Out.

And Give the Victory to the Republican Party.

The Usual Overwhelming Majority Rolled Up in Iowa.

Governor Gear and the Whole Ticket Make a Walk Over.

THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15—1 p. m.—Hamilton county goes 3,500 majority for Foster. The entire Republican county ticket is elected, by majorities ranging from 1,700 to 4,000. The reports from 407 voting places throughout the State show gains of 6,502 for the Republican ticket. The Republican majority in the State is now estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. The Republicans claim 21 of 35 Senators, and 65 of 114 Representatives. Hamilton county, which used to be Democratic gives Foster 3,225 majority, and Hickenlooper, Lieutenant Governor, 3,015.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15—2 p. m.—The Republicans are exceedingly happy. They have carried the county by 175 majority. The Republican majority in the State will not be less than 25,000. The Legislature is Republican insuring a United States Senator.

FROM IOWA.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15—The Republican majority in Iowa is placed at 27,000. The Legislature is strongly Republican. The Greenback vote has fallen off 20 per cent.

THE BOOM.

Of the Republican Army in Ohio Yesterday—A Glorious Victory.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14—Midnight—The Republicans of Ohio, are wild with enthusiasm to-night. Reports from all over the State indicate a Republican majority greater than the State has known for years. In Hamilton county, returns from twenty precincts show Republican gains sufficient, it is claimed, to insure a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000 in this county, and the election of the whole legislative ticket, not excepting even the colored brother, Williams.

From the State comes reports of Republican gains over last year, when the Republican majority was 4,000, thus making a Republican triumph almost certain.

The Republicans are claiming the State by majorities varying from 25,000 to 35,000. The Democrats, many of them, concede a Republican majority, but still insist that they have the Legislature. The Republicans are, however, equally confident of the Legislature. Regarding this, it will probably be impossible to obtain any definite information to-night.

It is noticeable that the Republican gains are largest in counties having already a Republican majority, and the result will be that the gain in the vote for Governor will not be so perceptibly felt in the Legislative ticket, as the counties heretofore Democratic are not so likely to show Republican gains as the others. If, however, the majorities in but one or two counties are overcome as the result showed, the present indications regarding Hamilton County be borne out, probably be a Republican Legislature and a Republican successor to Thurman.

Many Republicans claim the State by 30,000, and a good working majority in the Legislature. Reports from the portion of the State where the Greenback element was the strongest show that the party has largely dissolved, many of its members returning to their own party loaves. This, in part, accounts for the Republican gains. Then, too, in the large cities very many of the business men who had formerly voted with the Democrats refused to support Ewing, recognizing him as a representative of the inflation party. The number of votes lost to the Democrats in this way is very large.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15, 12:40 a. m.—Further returns are strengthening every hour the opinion formed early in the evening that Foster had received even more votes than calculated on from this section of Ohio, of which Cleveland has contributed by estimate 4,000 majority. Towns large and small throughout Northern Ohio are coming well to the front, and as returns are now presented to the people in the

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

WM. HORNE, M. D., V. S., Manager.
Devoted Exclusively to Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Poultry. Questions Relating to the Treatment of the Horse Freely and Promptly Answered in this Department of the Gazette.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.—CAUSES AND REMEDIES.—NO. 10.

RECAPITULATION.
Having now got through with the diseases of the horse feet, excepting pumised feet, and one or two other diseases which admit of no cure and which are the direct consequences of the diseases which have been explained in the ten previous articles upon this subject. We will take a retrospect in this, I feel the necessity of impressing on the minds of my readers, and all who have charge of the noble horse, that I affirm without fear of contradiction, that 30 per cent of all foot diseases are traceable to faulty shoeing—shoes often much too heavy, and improperly seated; often too long, and quite often too short; made too large, driven too near the heel; sometimes driven too near the quick, and so left. These faults are necessarily chargeable to the smith, and him alone. But I have another equally grave charge against the owner, and more especially the farmer, for the next fruitful source of foot disease is his fault. I allude to the very common practice of allowing the shoes to remain on too long—nothing can be worse than this; for how is it possible for a horse's foot to long remain sound when fettered by an iron which holds the foot in an unnatural position from 4 to 10 and even 15 weeks, for in my long experience I have not found a horse in quite other known horses to be fettered? To the cause and standing upon dry, hard floors, and the action of ammonia upon the elasticity of the hoof we may ascribe at least 70 per cent of all the foot diseases to which the horse is subject. In the above figures I am quite certain I am below rather than above the percentage. I have no doubt of it. How very important then it is, that all persons owning horses should profit by the above remarks, and obviate the necessity of being compelled to lay up his horse to doctor—with very often poor results. When by following the old maxim, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, is so much more pleasant, and very easy to accomplish. Before leaving this important subject for other diseases it will be to remark that contraction is nearly always traceable to the above cause and further, that contraction is the parent of nearly all foot diseases, and when not the parent is generally the twin brother to the disease. Then if contraction does bear such an important feature in the foot diseases of the horse. Whatever may be the best and surest preventive of contraction will be a sure preventive of most other diseases also. Do not neglect the advice on shoeing. Be sure to have the hoof evenly spaced always. Look well to the strength of your horse's hoof; if shelly or weak, put on a light shoe, well and evenly fitted, using small nails always. Be sure to have the bars of the foot left prominent, pare them lightly; they afford great strength to the whole foot, and are of great use in preventing contraction. Never allow your horse to go barefoot on one foot longer than can possibly be avoided. If not convenient to have the shoe put on as soon as it comes off, always be careful to pull off the shoe from the foot next to it, and when should be careful to have both feet trimmed to as near the same size as possible. Never allow a horse to go barefoot for days and then the strength of your horse's hoof; if shelly or weak, put on a light shoe, well and evenly fitted, using small nails always. Be sure to have the bars of the foot left prominent, pare them lightly; they afford great strength to the whole foot, and are of great use in preventing contraction. Never allow your horse to go barefoot on one foot longer than can possibly be avoided. 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